

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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SCOTT FRIEDMAN.

Case No. 2:18-CV-857 JCM (VCF)

Plaintiff(s),

## ORDER

V.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,

Defendant(s).

Presently before the court is plaintiff Scott Friedman’s motion asking this court to reconsider its award of fees and costs to Defendants Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Jason Hahn, Darren Heiner, and Joe LePore (collectively “LVMPD”). (ECF No. 346). LVMPD responded in opposition (ECF No. 353) to which Friedman replied (ECF No. 354).

Also before the court is Friedman's motion for a one day extension to file a reply in support of his motion to reconsider because the CM-ECF system was down for maintenance on the deadline day. (ECF No. 355).

## 21 I. Background

This malicious prosecution case arises out of a now-dismissed criminal indictment of retired LVMPD detective Scott Friedman. Defendant Tali Arik was defrauded by nonparty Martin McClain in a California land deal. (ECF No. 193 at 14–15). Arik contacted various state and federal law enforcement agencies about the land deal and implicated Friedman. (*Id.* at 14–16). Arik also sued Friedman and LVMPD in August 2011. (*Id.* at 16–26).

27 The investigations and Arik's lawsuit prompted LVMPD to investigate Friedman's  
28 alleged involvement in the land deal. (*Id.* at 26–29). The FBI took over the investigation from

1 LVMPD in 2012 and Friedman was later indicted by a federal grand jury in 2014 for  
 2 conspiracy to commit wire fraud and wire fraud. (*Id.* at 32–36). Friedman alleged that  
 3 LVMPD and the FBI had an exculpatory 400-page written statement made by Arik in 2010.  
 4 (ECF No. 344 at 2). The FBI forwarded Arik’s statement to the United States attorney’s office  
 5 in September 2016 and the federal government dismissed the criminal charges against  
 6 Friedman shortly thereafter. (ECF No. 193 at 42–44).

7 The gravamen of Friedman’s case against Arik, LVMPD, and various LVMPD officers  
 8 was malicious prosecution. (*Id.* at 46–49). The court granted summary judgment for LVMPD  
 9 after finding that LVMPD did not actively participate in the federal investigation or initiate  
 10 charges against Friedman. (ECF No. 321 at 11 (“The LVMPD defendants had no hand in the  
 11 investigation once the FBI took over. . . . Although LVMPD turned over what information it  
 12 had, the FBI wanted to start over with the investigation and would re-issue subpoenas for the  
 13 financial records related to the investigation.” (internal quotation marks omitted))).

14 LVMPD then moved for attorney’s fees and costs, arguing that Friedman’s claims were  
 15 “frivolous, meritless, and groundless.” (ECF No. 325). This court granted the request,  
 16 awarding \$115,632.16 in attorney’s fees and \$6,593.28 in costs:

17 Based on the allegations in his complaint, Friedman knew that the LVMPD  
 18 defendants did not commence a criminal prosecution against him. The LVMPD  
 19 defendants argue that Friedman brought this lawsuit “to harass and intimidate  
 20 LVMPD into giving [Friedman] his retirement credentials, especially in light of  
 the fact that [his] prior litigation attempt to obtain his retirement credentials was  
 dismissed with prejudice.” (ECF No. 340 at 2). Friedman sent a letter  
 midlitigation, demanding his retirement credentials. *Id.*

21 Thus, the court finds that Friedman brought his claims against the LVMPD  
 22 defendants in bad faith. His theory of the LVMPD defendants’ liability [was]  
 23 belied by the allegations in his complaint, and his demand for retirement  
 credentials evinces bad faith.

24 (ECF No. 344 at 4–5).

25 Friedman now asks this court to reconsider. (ECF No. 346). Friedman also filed a  
 26 notice of appeal on August 30, 2020. (ECF No. 348). The appellate proceedings are being  
 27 held in abeyance pending this court’s resolution of the instant motion. *Scott Friedman v. USA,*  
 28 *et al.*, Case No. 20-16687, Dkt. Entry 7 (9th Cir. Sept. 23, 2020).

1       **II. Legal Standard**

2           A motion for reconsideration “should not be granted, absent highly unusual  
 3 circumstances.” *Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873,  
 4 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *389 Orange St. Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656, 665 (9th  
 5 Cir.1999)); *see also Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003); LR 59-1(b)  
 6 (“Motions for reconsideration are disfavored.”). Reconsideration is appropriate under Rule  
 7 59(e) only if the court (1) is presented with newly discovered evidence, (2) committed clear  
 8 error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is an intervening change in  
 9 controlling law.” *School Dist. No. 1J v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993); *see*  
 10 *also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).

11           A motion for reconsideration should not “raise arguments or present evidence for the  
 12 first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in litigation.” *Marlyn*  
 13 *Nutraceuticals*, 571 F.3d at 880. It also should not “repeat arguments already presented unless  
 14 (and only to the extent) necessary to explain controlling, intervening law or to argue new  
 15 facts.” LR 59-1(b); *see also Exxon Shipping Co. v. Baker*, 554 U.S. 471, 486 n.5 (2008)  
 16 (citation omitted); *Zimmerman v. City of Oakland*, 255 F.3d 734, 740 (9th Cir. 2001); *Brown*  
 17 *v. Kinross Gold, U.S.A.*, 378 F. Supp. 2d 1280, 1288 (D. Nev. 2005). It is inappropriate to ask  
 18 the court to “think about [an] issue again in the hope that [it] will come out the other way the  
 19 second time.” *Teller v. Dogge*, 2013 WL 508326, at \*6 n.6 (D. Nev. 2013) (Mahan, J.).

20       **III. Discussion**

21           As a preliminary matter, there is good cause to grant Friedman’s motion for an  
 22 extension of time. (ECF No. 355). An extension will further the judicial purpose of ensuring  
 23 that the motion is decided on the merits. *See Ahanchian v. Xenon Pictures, Inc.*, 624 F.3d  
 24 1253, 1258–59 (9th Cir. 2010). Further, the motion was timely and LVMPD will not be  
 25 prejudiced by an extension.

26           Friedman asks this court to reconsider its award of fees and costs to LVMPD because  
 27 the court “may have misapprehended relevant facts.” (ECF No. 346 at 2). As aforementioned,  
 28 the court awarded fees and costs because Friedman’s “theory of the LVMPD defendants’

1 liability [was] belied by the allegations in his complaint, and his demand for retirement  
 2 credentials evinces bad faith.” (ECF No. 344 at 4–5).

3 In his motion for reconsideration, Friedman says he did not file this lawsuit in bad faith  
 4 to obtain his retirement credentials. (ECF No. 346 at 2). He filed this lawsuit because the  
 5 “discovery in the criminal case made clear that LVMPD participated in the investigation that  
 6 led to his indictment and prosecution for over two years.” (*Id.*). If he wanted his credentials,  
 7 he would have asked for them in his offer of judgment in January 2020. (ECF No. 354 at 4).

8 Friedman also objects to this court’s ruling that he knew all along that it was the  
 9 federal government and not LVMPD that prosecuted him. Friedman asks the court to consider  
 10 what he “knew and when he knew it” (ECF No. 346 at 7) and to address “LVMPD’s continued  
 11 integral role in the prosecution.” (ECF No. 354 at 4).

12 Specifically, when Friedman retired in August 2012, he was denied his retirement  
 13 credentials without an explanation. (ECF No. 346 at 3). He sued LVMPD for his credentials  
 14 in 2014 and the case was dismissed with prejudice. (*Id.*). In October 2019, while litigating  
 15 this case, Friedman’s attorneys discovered from Friedman’s former supervisor that he was  
 16 denied his retirement credentials because he was under federal investigation at the time he  
 17 retired. (*Id.* at 4). Friedman’s attorneys then sent a mid-litigation letter to LVMPD as “there  
 18 was no reason for the ongoing denial of his credentials given the dismissal of the criminal  
 19 case.” (*Id.* at 5).

20 In response, LVMPD paints Friedman as a “disgruntled, former employee harassing its  
 21 former employer through litigation. Knowing that he was precluded from filing another action  
 22 to obtain his retirement credentials, plaintiff utilized the instant lawsuit to attempt to gain  
 23 leverage and harass LVMPD into producing his retirement credentials.” (ECF No. 353 at 7).

24 Reconsideration is inappropriate here because Friedman does not offer newly  
 25 discovered evidence, proof of clear error or manifest injustice, or an intervening change in  
 26 controlling law. Instead, Friedman offers arguments that could have and should have been  
 27 raised in opposing LVMPD’s request for fees and costs. (ECF No. 353 at 3–4 (quoting a  
 28 declaration in which Friedman’s attorney candidly admits not giving “enough oxygen” to

1 LVMPD's bad faith/credentials argument)). He also seeks to relitigate findings made at  
 2 summary judgment regarding LVMPD's role in his prosecution. (ECF No. 354 at 4 ("This  
 3 Court granted LVMPD's motion for attorney's fees without addressing LVMPD's continued  
 4 integral role in the prosecution . . . .").)

5 What's more is that Friedman's relitigating of the facts does not show that the court  
 6 committed clear error. Friedman claims he first learned why his credentials were withheld  
 7 when he retired in litigating this case. (ECF No. 346 at 4). But LVMPD offers an excerpt of  
 8 Friedman's deposition where he testified that, in April 2014, he inquired about his credentials  
 9 and his supervisor mentioned a pending FBI investigation in response. (ECF No. 353 at 4).  
 10 In short, Friedman's complaint, his testimony, and his attorney's declaration prove that he was  
 11 aware in 2014 that his credentials were denied because of an FBI investigation. (*Id.* at 5).

12 Furthermore, LVMPD repeats its longstanding argument that Friedman's complaint  
 13 was "riddled with contradicting statements that rendered his claims against LVMPD  
 14 frivolous." (ECF No. 353 at 5). It specifically points to paragraph 212 of Friedman's initial  
 15 complaint where he admits that no indictment or criminal complaint was filed against him  
 16 because of LVMPD's investigation.<sup>1</sup> (*Id.* at 6). This is clear evidence that this case was  
 17 frivolous and brought in bad faith which makes an award of fees and costs appropriate.

18 At bottom, even if the court "may have misapprehended relevant facts," these  
 19 misapprehensions do not amount to clear error. And most importantly, Friedman had the  
 20 chance to offer his version of the truth in opposing summary judgment and LVMPD's fee  
 21 request. Because Friedman seeks to relitigate past findings without any newly discovered  
 22 evidence or intervening change in controlling law, his motion for reconsideration is denied.

23 **IV. Conclusion**

24 Accordingly,

25 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED** that Friedman's motion for  
 26 an extension of time (ECF No. 355) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

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 28 <sup>1</sup> While LVMPD point to Friedman's initial complaint, his first amended complaint  
 contains the same language. (ECF No. 193 at ¶ 145).

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Friedman's motion for reconsideration (ECF No.  
2 346) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

3 DATED December 7, 2020.

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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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